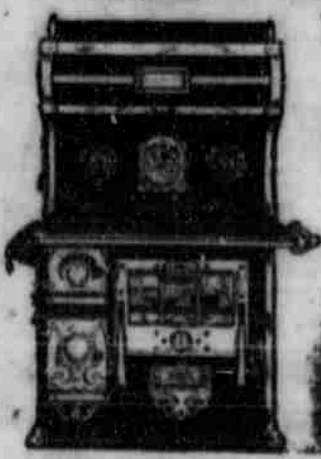


Moore Range Talk No. 4

Glass Oven Door—Aluminized Day-light Sanitary Oven



Previously we have described the Triple Construction Walls, Hot Blast Evaporating Fire-Back, Thermometer, Thermometer Guide and Control Damper.

Through years of experimenting, the Moors have had perfected a quality of plate glass which will withstand any heat, and the plate in the oven door is absolutely guaranteed not to break from heat. The value of a glass oven door is very apparent, making it unnecessary to open the door in order to see how the baking is coming on. This saves heat which would otherwise be lost by opening the door, and when heat is saved, fuel is saved. Besides, by not opening the oven door, the cake is saved from falling.

The Moore oven is aluminized and is perfectly light, making even the far corners visible at all times. In this way no dust or impurities escape the view, and sanitary conditions are assured.

Besides all the foregoing features, the Moore range has the Anti-Scorch Lid, which is so useful in cooking cereals, oysters, milk, etc., which are so apt to scorch; the Simmering Lid for small vessels; the Broiler Lid, which is so handy for broiling, etc.; the Duplex Grate for wood or coal; the Water Heater which gives almost double the heating surface for your hot water tank.

This is the last of the series of ads on the Moore Range. We extend you a cordial invitation to call and see the range itself. Even if you don't need a range and don't contemplate having one, we shall nevertheless take great pleasure in explaining the Moore to you personally. We want you to realize the splendid progress that has been made in range construction.

To Out of Town Dealers:

We wish to establish an agency for Moore Ranges in every city and town in New Mexico. Write for terms. We place them with only one dealer in a town. Write today and secure the exclusive agency in your locality.

THE KAPPLE FURNITURE CO.

(Successors to the Futrelle Furniture Co.)

313-515 W. CENTRAL
Albuquerque,
New Mexico

The Moore—a quality
range with unique, special
features.

ABERNATHY BOYS LOSE WAGER

Transcontinental Horseback
Ride Two Days Behind
Schedule; Slept Outdoors
During the Entire Trip.

San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 6.—Louis and Temple Abernathy, of Frederick, Okla., accompanied by their father, John H. Abernathy, rode into San Francisco last week, thus completing a horseback journey from Coney Island, N. Y. In making the trip the boys, who are only 11 and 17 years old respectively, have covered a direct distance of close to 4,000 miles, the side trip, such as one when they were obliged to chase their horses for 14 miles, adding greatly to this figure.

The ride was made as a result of a bet between Fred Thompson of Lulu Park, Coney Island, and "Dip" Davis, Davis bet \$10,000 that the children could not make the trip to the coast in sixty days of actual riding. The money was subscribed by a number of wealthy New Yorkers, and the boys, accompanied by their father, left New York on August 18. The actual time occupied in riding has been sixty-two days, as the boys have lost the prize of \$10,000 which they were to receive by a narrow margin of two days. Abernathy says that the boys lost because of delays in Wyoming and Iowa by floods. Part of the rules which governed the contest prohibited the boys from sleeping under a roof or eating within a house during the trip, and last night they ate their first meal indoors since leaving New York.

The boys gained fame last year when they rode from Oklahoma to New York for the purpose of meeting former President Roosevelt on the latter's return from Europe.

Previously they had ridden from their home to Santa Fe and return, a distance of 2,340 miles. The boys will now remain here, it being their father's intention to place them in some school in this vicinity before returning to Oklahoma.

Big Pay in Civil Service

The pay is good, the work congenial, and promotion rapid in the U. S. Civil Service. If you are an American man or woman over 18 you are eligible for any government position if you pass the Civil Service Examination. To learn how you can qualify in your spare time, write for our free Civil Service booklet, Mr. C. H. Thompson, representative of International Correspondence Schools, Box 132, Albuquerque, N. M.

THIRD SISTER TAKES VEIL OF CARMELITE

Three Daughters of Rear Admiral Potts Fulfill Dead Mother's Ambition and Enter Convent.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Sad and lonely in his library at the Severn Apartments, Rear Admiral Robert Potts, retired, admitted today that he had been unable to persuade his third and last daughter, Miss Frances Potts, to abandon her announced desire to follow her two sisters into a nunnery. Tomorrow Miss Potts is to enter a Carmelite convent in Philadelphia.

"Why did all three of your daughters choose the convent life?" the admiral was asked.

"I cannot tell, he answered, "but from childhood they all appeared to lean toward it. I tried my best to persuade each not to enter a convent, but it did not seem to do any good. I have often thought that it was because my wife was thinking seriously of entering a convent when I began my courtship."

"I have one son, Lewis J. Potts, who is a lawyer in New York, but in my declining years I am left without any of my children and all alone. My wife died some time ago."

The Carmelite convent in Baltimore is at Middle and Caroline streets. The nuns never go out and are not allowed to talk to visitors even through the back. Permission to raise their veil must be obtained from the chaplain. They wear brown robes and devote their time, when not occupied with the religious duties, to making altar cloths, priests' vestments and other articles used by the church.

"NO TREAT CLUB" IS ORGANIZED IN K. C.

Kansas City Elks Decide That Best Way to Solve Temperance Problem Is to Resolve Against Treating Habit.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 6.—Starting as a joke among the members of the Elks lodge two months ago, a "No-Treat" club was organized. The order has grown to a membership of sixty, and the principle of never treating has come to be considered as a very important idea by the members. Last night they held a dinner at the lodge and discussed the value and possibilities of the idea. The members pledge themselves to never treat, or accept a treat from a brother member in the Elks clubrooms. The plan has been productive of such satisfactory results that the members talk of starting a campaign against treating under any circumstances.

IMPORTANT RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH RADIUM

Paralysis Caused by Subjugation of Nerve Centers to Radio-Activity: Pre-Historic Bones Dug Up.

(Associated Press Letter.)

Paris, Nov. 6.—The aviators Legagneux and Martinet, went shooting on board an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Compiègne recently. Legagneux piloted the biplane in devious circles and ovals above the coverts while Martinet did the shooting.

The machine cannot remain in the air and fly at a less speed than a partridge and, as Legagneux is an experienced shot, he rarely missed birds whose line of flight was that of the aeroplane. He also killed two hares, the apparatus wheeling down just above them. The difficult part of the sport was finding the game after landing.

The public prosecutor at Rheims has brought proceedings against aviators for the first time in French criminal law for homicide through negligence, the defendants being Count d'Espèy, who, in alighting, struck down and killed a mechanic, Germain Garde, and Aviator Prevost, who ran into a soldier, Eugene Pottin, imprudently and carelessly, the prosecuting attorney affirms.

Professor Bouchard's experiments with radium lead him to the conviction that when projected on nervous centers radium produces paralysis and rapid death. This has not been tried on human beings, but upon mice enclosed in healthy oxygenated receptacles. Mice under the radium rays died in from six to eight hours, while so-called control specimens kept under identical conditions, except that the radium emanations were absent, remained well.

Microscopic examination of the animal tissues after death showed no change except a diminution of white globules in the blood and congestion of the blood in the lungs. The bodies had acquired such extraordinary radio-activity that three days after death they made an impression on a photographic plate through several sheets of black paper.

Madame Curie says that "if the nature of the radiations from radium are little known the cause of spontaneous radio-activity remains as mysterious, and is also for us a subject of profound astonishment."

This radio-activity being communicated to almost everything adjacent to the substance except lead, the radium institute that the French government or more properly, the University of Paris, is building for Madame Curie is being lined completely with lead.

Doctor Henri Martin, grandson of the great historian, made an announcement at the weekly meeting of the Academy of Sciences of exceptional importance to the study of pre-historic man. At the foot of a chalky hill in the department of the Charente the doctor dug up the skull of a man of the Quaternary Epoch, showing marked divergences from the four or five similar specimens already extant, notably a very pronounced protuberance at the base of the forehead. The teeth, which are very strong, are worn right down to the crown, and lead to the belief that their owner was a laborer. Beside the skull were found two broken instruments and some other bones, all of the same period, and the greatest care in the hope of being able to unearth the complete skeleton.

A case of hydrophobia from the bite of a fox has just had its sequel at the Pasteur institute here. Some months ago Captain Power, the master of a pack of fox-hounds in the south of England, while killing a fox which had been run down by the pack was bitten by the animal in its struggles. The wound healed rapidly, but after three months had elapsed he was seized with violent convulsions and died in twenty hours with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and medical science was unable to account otherwise for his death.

Miss Sylvia Power, his sister, who kissed him as he was dying, and the doctor who attended him, were immediately sent over to the Pasteur Institute, where, although cases of hydrophobia so long after the bite had healed, while almost unnumbered are not considered impossible, and it was decided to keep Miss Power and the doctor under observation for fifteen days. That period has elapsed and the two patients have been discharged with a clean bill of health.

The Portuguese government is preparing an act designed to humble the monarchists and deprive them of the means for financing another rising. All absentee monarchist landowners or other Portuguese residing abroad for political reasons must return to the country within a term to be named in the law or their property will be forwarded to the state. The property of those complying will be confiscated immediately.

This decision to seize the property of those taking an active part in treason against the present administration will include the deposed King Manuel, who, according to evidence in the hands of the government, sent his uncle, the Duke of Oporto, to recruit him in the recent uprising. Political prisoners of the lower class probably will be called to Portuguese African colonies. They will, it is considered likely, be advanced certain sums to start them as colonists. The captured monarchist leader will be kept in prison for terms corresponding with the degree of his guilt.

Regulate the bowels when they fail to move properly. HERBINE is an admirable bowel regulator. It helps the liver and stomach and restores a fine feeling of strength and buoyancy. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists.

AFTER 7 YEARS SUFFERING

I Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Waurika, Okla.—"I had female troubles for seven years, was all run down, and so nervous I could not do anything. The doctors treated me for different things but did me no good. I got so bad that I could not sleep day or night. While in this condition I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and began its use and wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. In a short time I had gained my average weight and am now strong and well."

—Mrs. SALLIE STEVENS, R. F. D., No. 5, Box 51, Waurika, Okla.

Another Grateful Woman.
Huntington, Mass.—"I was in a nervous, run-down condition and for three years could find no help."

"I owe my present good health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier which I believe saved my life."

"My doctor knows what helped me and does not say one word against it."

—Mrs. MARI JANETTE BATES, Box 134, Huntington, Mass.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, and nervous prostration.

WAGE EARNERS GET ALMOST THREE MILLIONS

Report of the Census Bureau on New Mexico Manufacturers Shows Big Annual Payroll of State's Industries

In the census report on New Mexico manufactures issued by the United States department of commerce and labor it appears that while manufacturing in the state is but an infant industry almost three million dollars are paid annually to employees by the manufacturing industries. The report in part follows:

New Mexico, with an area of 122,669 miles, is the fourth largest state in the Union, and is embraced in continental United States, being exceeded in size only by Texas, California and Montana. Its population in 1910 was 277,301, as compared with 190,510 in 1900 and 160,282 in 1890. It ranked fourth among the 48 states and territories as regards population, both in 1910 and in 1900. Manufacturing in the territory is still in its infancy. The raising of coal, copper, gold and silver are of considerable importance, but the principal pursuits are stock raising and agriculture. Fourteen and two-tenths per cent of the entire population of the territory reside in incorporated cities and towns having a population of 2,500 inhabitants or over, as against 14 per cent in 1900.

Albuquerque, with a population of 11,920, is the only city in the territory having a population of over 10,000. The territory is very sparsely settled, as is indicated by the fact that its density of population is only 2.1 per square mile.

In 1900 the territory of New Mexico had 312 manufacturing establishments operating under the factory system, which gave employment to an average of 4,796 persons during the year and paid out \$2,974,000 in salaries and wages. Of this persons employed, 1,112 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$7,885,000, to produce which materials costing \$2,261,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus \$4,627,000, which figure as explained in the introduction best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of New Mexico as a whole showed a considerable development during each of the five-year periods 1904-1909, and 1899-1904. During the period 1904-1909 the average number of wage earners increased 19.1 per cent, while the value of products increased 58.4 per cent, and the value added by manufacture 23.6 per cent. As pointed out, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume during the period 1904-1909 to the extent indicated by these figures regarding wages, since the increase above is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities. It will be noticed that for most of the items the percentage of increase from 1904 to 1909 is larger than those from 1904 to 1909.

In 1909, of the 312 establishments, only 13, or 4.2 per cent, had a value of product exceeding \$100,000. These 13 establishments, however, had an average number of wage earners of 5,582, or 52.1 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 58.8 per cent of the total value of products and 87 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, small establishments

ments—that is, those having a value of product of less than \$5,000—contributed a very considerable proportion (45.7 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their product amounted to only 4.2 per cent of the total. The bulk of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments having a product of not less than \$100,000.

The fact that the average number of wage earners per establishment decreased from 17 in 1904 to 13 in 1909, and the average value of products from \$28,673 to \$25,232 is to be explained, at least in part, by the fact that the increase in the number of establishments from 1904 to 1909 is largely in those establishments having less than \$20,000 worth of products. Out of a total increase of 114 establishments, only 14 reported more than \$100,000 worth of products. The table shows further that when the size of establishments is measured by value of products the printing and publishing industry is conducted mainly in the smaller establishments, and the lumber and timber industry mainly in establishments producing between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000 each.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufacturing work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the average number of wage earners employed. The next table shows such a classification for all industries combined and for four important industries, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

The per cent distribution of the number of establishments in not shown in this table; of the 312 establishments reported for all industries combined, 91.7 per cent employed either no wage earners or under 21 wage earners each. The most numerous single group consists of the 204 establishments employing 1 to 5 wage earners, the next being the group employing from 6 to 29 wage earners, with 24 establishments. There were 2 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners; 1 employed over 500.

Of the total number of wage earners, 57.6 per cent were in establishments employing over 100 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group employing from 101 to 250 wage earners. This group employed 1,939 wage earners, or 25.1 per cent of the total. The railroad repair shop industry is one in which comparatively large establishments do most of the business, as appears from the classification according to number of wage earners. The reverse is true of the flour mill and grain mill industry, in which all the establishments employ less than 5 wage earners.

Taft GOES WILSON ONE BETTER

Executive Has New Jersey Aspirant Beaten When It Comes to Dealing With Mosquitoes.

From Tarrytown, N. Y., comes a pleasant tale of mosquitoes which get on gasoline jags and then explode, to the terror of the inhabitants of Tarrytown, and one James Brady is mentioned as having been badly burned by a fire in his mattress started by a mosquito with its tank full of gasoline, which came too near while Mr. Brady was filling his pipe, and exploded. This is about the meanest thing the mosquito has done yet. When we had all thought we had discovered a sure way to get rid of mosquitoes and malaria by using liberally the product of the Standard Oil company, it appears that the mosquitoes are trying to become immune by absorbing gasoline into their system. This is going to make it more difficult to shake the mosquito pest, and in a way it is a blow at the presidential aspirations of the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, who has been taunted with the fact that while President Taft has rid the isthmus of Panama of mosquitoes, Governor Wilson has not yet proven his ability to do the same thing for New Jersey.

THE PROPER COURSE.

Information of Proven Value to Every Albuquerque Citizen.

How to act in an emergency is knowledge of inestimable worth, and this is particularly true of the diseases and ills of the human body. If you suffer with backache, urinary disorders, or any form of kidney trouble, the advice contained in the following statement will add a valuable asset to your store of knowledge. What could be more convincing proof of the efficiency of Doan's Kidney Pills than the statements of nearby residents who have been permanently cured?

Hilario Baca, Delgado St., Santa Fe, N. M., says: "About two and a half years ago I gave a public statement, telling of my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills. They completely rid me of pain in my back that had troubled me off and on for months. Whenever I stooped or brought any strain on my loins, I suffered severely and there were various other difficulties which were convinced me that my trouble came from disordered kidneys. It was not long after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills that every symptom of my trouble disappeared. The fact that I have no return attack warms me in expressing a high opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-McBride Co., Buffalo, New York, Sole Agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

You can save money as well as your good health by drinking

Glorieta Beer

in preference to any other. None more pure and wholesome. Just try it. Phone 57 or 58, and one of our courteous drivers will have it at your door

Southwestern Brewery & Ice Company

ALBUQUERQUE, . . . NEW MEXICO.

We do all kinds of mill work and sell everything required in your building from the cement to the varnish

SUPERIOR LUMBER AND MILL COMPANY

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Send All Your DUDS to Our SUDS

HIGHEST AND BEST IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY—"IMPERIAL"

RED WAGONS

PHONE 148

Builders' and Finishers' Supplies

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Paints, Oil, P. & H. Building Paper, Malthoids Roofing, Cement, Brushes, etc.

J. C. Baldrige Lumber Co.

423 SOUTH FIRST

FOR FIRST CLASS WORK AND PROMPT DELIVERY

—CALL—

HUBBS LAUNDRY COMPANY

WHITE WAGONS

Finnigan-Brown Company

Hides, Pelts and Goat Skins

Albuquerque Branch 423-424 North First Street—Telephone 813—Long Distance connection—Write for Latest Quotations.

City Scavenger Company

Cleans Your Vaults and Cess Pools. Hauls Your Trash.

640 CALL PHONES 430

First National Bank

Albuquerque, N. M.

United States Depository

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$260,000

Blankets and Comforters

We are showing a complete assortment of Blankets, Comforters and Pillows. Blankets in cotton, half and all wool in white, grey, tan and plaids. Comforters filled with cotton, lamb's wool and down. Our prices are the lowest.

ALBERT FABER

308-310 West Central

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES AND DRAPERIES